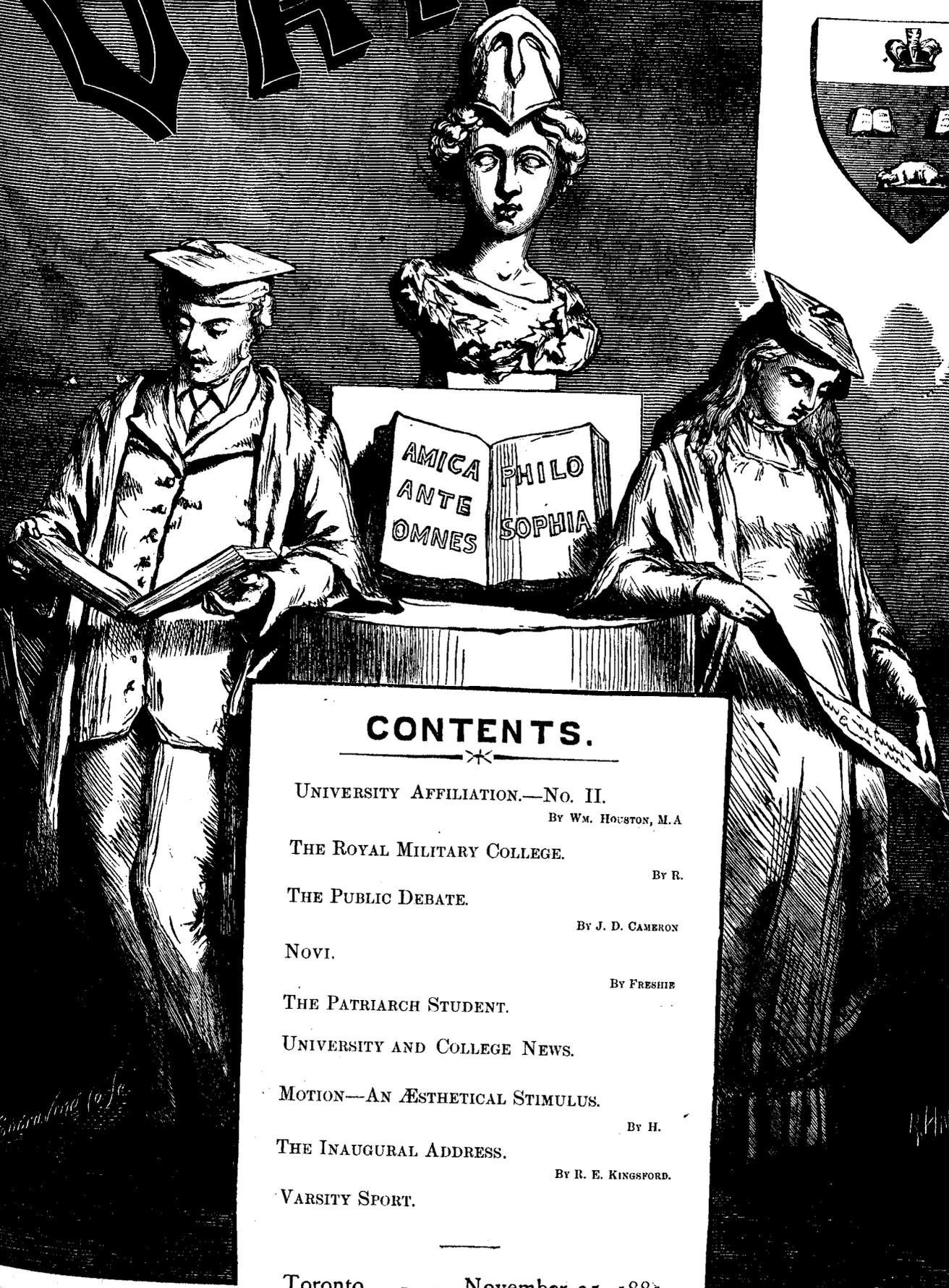


THE VARSITY



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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION.

No. II.

As I have already remarked, the "University of Toronto," as constituted by the Act of 1849, was a teaching university or degree-conferring college. The main purpose of that Act was to secularize King's College, and it is evident from a perusal of the statute itself that the views of its framers, as to the new form which should be impressed on the institution, were not at all clear. It is not surprising therefore that the scheme embodied in it for a Provincial University was not a success, or that the patrons of other colleges, each of which had degree-conferring powers of its own, should have declined to apply for affiliation, when a *conditio sine qua non* of representation on the Senate was the abrogation of their own university charters. The complete failure of the scheme of 1849 was speedily confessed, and the result was the liberal and statesmanlike Act of 1853 (16 Vict., cap. 89), which was intended to effect a complete separation between the teaching and degree-conferring functions of the original University of Toronto. As throwing much-needed light on some points which are more obscure than they should be, the preamble to this important statute may be quoted entire. It is as follows:

Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no college or educational institution hath under them become affiliated to the University to which they relate, and many parents and others are deterred by the expense and other causes from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large city distant, in many cases, from their homes; and

Whereas, from these and other causes, many do and will prosecute their studies in other institutions in various parts of this Province, to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining those scholastic honors and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning; and

Whereas experience hath proved the principles embodied in Her Majesty's Royal Charter to the University of London, in England, to be well adapted for the attainment of the objects aforesaid, and for removing the difficulties and objections hereinbefore referred to;

Be it therefore enacted, &c.

The form the reconstructed University was intended to bear was sufficiently indicated by its being remodelled on the lines of the University of London, as appears from the above preamble, but the intention was rendered still more clear by the insertion of provisions which on the one hand defined it to be the function of University College to teach, and on the other limited the functions of the University of Toronto to examining candidates for academical standing. The Senate of the University was to be made up of a Chancellor appointed by the Government; a Vice-Chancellor appointed by the Senate, and members of the latter body to be appointed from time to time by the Government, or, in certain emergencies, by the Senate itself. There was no provision made in this constitution for the election of representatives on the Senate by affiliated colleges, as there was in the Act of 1849, and therefore whatever "affiliation," as the term is used in the Act of 1853, may mean, it does not necessarily include the idea of representation. As a matter of fact, I believe the Government did appoint as members of the Senate the President and several of the Professors of University college, and the

Principals of Queen's, Victoria, and Trinity, but this course appears to have been dictated by policy, not prescribed by law. Section xvii. is so important in connection with the purpose of this paper, that it deserves to be quoted *in extenso*:

And in order to extend the benefits of colleges and establishments already instituted in this Province for the promotion of literature, science, and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purpose with the said University, all persons shall be admitted as candidates for the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, to be conferred by the said University, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate, by proper certificates, that such persons have in any of the institutions hereinafter mentioned, gone through and completed such course of instruction as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate shall . . . determine; and the institutions in which such course of instruction may be completed shall be: all colleges in Upper or Lower Canada incorporated by Royal Charter or by Act of the Parliament of this Province or of either of the late Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and also such other institutions, corporate or unincorporated, as now are or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of education within this Province, which the Governor of this Province shall from time to time prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate under his hand and seal at arms.

Section xviii., which deals with the affiliation of medical and law schools, is substantially to the effect that, for the purpose of granting degrees and improving education in medicine and law, the Senate shall report to the Governor of the Province from what schools or institutions, at home or abroad, it may be expedient to admit candidates for such degrees; and that if their report is approved of, the candidates may be admitted to examination for graduation after completing such a course of study as the Senate may choose to prescribe. This section also authorizes the Senate to recommend that certain institutions should be dropped from the list, and adds that "all institutions from which, "under this or the next preceding section, students may be examined for degrees, shall be said to be affiliated for that purpose to the said University."

The result of a comparison of the Acts of 1849 and 1853 is therefore to show (1) that under the former the term "affiliation" implied representation of the affiliated college on the Senate of the University, and, explicitly at least, nothing more; and (2) that under the latter it implied (a) the right, in the case of an arts college adopting the University course, to declare "by proper certificate" that such of its students as had completed that course had a right to admission as candidates for University degrees and (b) the right, in the case of medical and law schools adopting the University course, to send up such of their students as had completed that course as candidates for the examination for degrees. The difference between these two modes of expression seems to show that in the case of affiliated colleges in arts the "proper certificate" was intended to admit candidates to graduation without examination by the University, a practice that was never, I believe, adopted, by the Senate under the Act of 1853. It is also worthy of notice that under that statute, the right of selection of medical and law schools for affiliation lay with the Government, and that all arts colleges adopting the University course were by section xvii. affiliated *ipso facto*. The full significance of these provisions will appear hereafter.

WM. HOUSTON.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

We live in an eminently practical age. Utility has become the grand criterion by which are judged all projects claiming public approval, and all institutions requiring public support. It happens, however, that in applying this test, many ignore the possibilities of usefulness in an institution, because from various causes—many of these unknown—no valuable result is apparent. Scarcely a week passes, but some of our provincial editors raise a howl of indignation at what they style the utter uselessness of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and the unnecessary public expenditure which this institution entails. The objection most commonly raised is that students, upon completing their collegiate course, find no career in which their special knowledge can be utilized, and, upon this assumption, most illogically conclude that practically this training has been useless, and has unfitted them for the ordinary civil duties and occupations. This conclusion we think wholly unwarranted. It might as well be urged that the Chairs of Chemistry, Geology and Biology in University College be abolished, because a graduate in these departments finds his country unable to utilize his special training. Who that has perused the course of study prescribed for the students of the Military College, can justly say it is illiberal, and not qualified to increase the power of concentration, widen the intellectual grasp and, in short, confer all the other desirable qualities which are acknowledged to be inseparable from a broad and extended education?

Leaving this aspect of the question, is there any good reason why a special military education cannot be utilized in Canada? In England, we find that in many volunteer regiments the adjutancy is filled by officers drawn from the regular army: and any person having a slight acquaintance with military affairs, knows how important a factor a good adjutant is, in producing a regiment capable of successfully performing different field evolutions. Why may not the cadets be employed in this capacity? We believe the infusion of new blood, glowing with energy and vitality, would do much towards resuscitating the almost inanimate bodies of many Canadian regiments: and inasmuch as three-fourths at least of the graduates return to their homes to engage in civil occupations for a livelihood, who can doubt that any opportunity of serving their country in the manner proposed would be eagerly seized? Moreover, we see no good reason why a substantial amount of pay should not be attached to the position of adjutant; for so long as we have a Minister of Militia, and so long as we have an annual expenditure in keeping up volunteer corps, no one can deny that every effort should be made to bring them into the highest possible state of efficiency.

R.

THE PUBLIC DEBATE—AN EXPLANATION.

It is, unfortunately, almost impossible to discuss any question that partakes of the abstract without the disputants being unable to agree on the precise meaning of its terms. As a consequence, debates on such subjects usually lack form and concentration; the debaters wander over what fields they will, and finally leave the subject in more chaotic condition than they found it. In the last public debate something like this seems to have happened; no agreement had been made as to the meaning that was to be assigned to the all-important word, and the discussion could not be forced to a direct issue.

As pointed out by JOHN STUART MILL, the word loyalty has undergone a great change in its meaning. The word was formerly expressive of the ideal chivalrous and knightly character. But

as he further points out, it has now become restricted to the meaning of fidelity to the reigning sovereign. In opening the debate, I endeavored to lay stress on the personal meaning of the term, and to draw a distinction between it and patriotism, and my colleague followed on the same line. The negative, however, refused to admit a close definition, as this plainly prejudiced their case, and extended the meaning of the term loyalty so far as to include in it not only respect for the throne but for all that the throne represents. PROFESSOR YOUNG, going further still, included in it our veneration for the glorious history of Great Britain, and our feeling of kinship with her in her achievements in literature, science and war. While, therefore, on the affirmative we thought we made a point by restricting the definition (which MR. DAVIS strengthened by closely analysing loyalty as it exists in England), we found our flank turned by the main word, the *nexus* of the question at issue, suddenly shifting its meaning, and we were finally defeated on an issue which we had not proposed should enter into the discussion. The meaning of loyalty, as given by the lexicons, invariably has the personal attribute, and that of patriotism is just as clearly impersonal, though it was legitimately the privilege of the negative to deny any distinction, and strive to identify the terms. The question whether the words "to the throne," added to "loyalty," destroyed the personal signification, was almost too nice a point to seriously discuss.

The chairman, in stating his opinion (evidently deliberate, and one to which due weight must be given), declared himself unwilling to part with the associations and reminiscences which are ours by virtue of our connection with Great Britain. It may be worth while considering, however, that the people of the United States can share in these feelings as much as we can, and that a growth of Independent sentiment ought not to be deprecated on that ground alone. But in this, as in the case of the term loyalty, the question of independence, though only incidentally and subordinately mentioned in the debate, acquired an abnormal importance. Had we on the affirmative been able, in a necessarily hurried discussion, to present our case more clearly, keeping the true intent of the question in view, and not allowed the negative to transgress its bounds, the debate might have had for us a more satisfactory conclusion. Future disputants may learn, at any rate, the paramount importance of an agreement between the parties as to the meaning of the words and terms that form the framework of the question. Otherwise both sides will be apt to discuss side issues, and separate without once having fairly met.

J. D. CAMERON.

WE would like to see the University of Toronto show its appreciation of the classics by the production of a Greek play. Nothing perhaps has spread the fame of Harvard so far as its representation of the *Edipus Tyrannus* last winter, while it has shown that such productions are practicable at a limited cost and expenditure of time. We have the ability to produce the play in proper style, for the non-appearance of women upon the Greek stage dispenses with their services. If the professors and graduates in classics could be induced to think favorably of the idea, and would confer with the honor men as to the feasibility of producing a Greek play at the Grand Opera House, the conclusive step would be taken.

Dr. Trieste, a delegate from Prussia, has been in Canada for a couple of months investigating our educational system. He is impressed with many points in connection with our public schools, but thinks nothing can be learned by the Prussians from our High Schools. The Prussian gymnasia, which correspond to these latter, have long been celebrated for their thoroughness and the broadness of their curriculum. The classical course in connection with them is even more extensive than that of the University of Toronto.

THE last public meeting of the Literary Society was very well attended, and it shows how popular students may and indeed have become with the citizens of Toronto. There is every reason why students should develop as large an acquaintance with the outside public as they possibly can. Students generally come to Toronto as strangers, and many of them have had few opportunities of cultivating their social qualities. The institution of the Glee Club was a step in the right direction, and the holding of the meeting in Convocation Hall is another. We hope to see all of the public meetings held there in the future. They will, in that event, be crowded.

A PORTION of the community seems to be of opinion that students think themselves a privileged class, claiming the right to form processions and sing on the streets, and to congregate in the lofty seats of the theatre. We hope, and believe too, that we speak the mind of the student community of Toronto in saying that college students are averse to claiming privileges of any kind, but that they will strenuously defend whatever rights they have in common with other classes. Orangemen are allowed to parade the streets in the daytime and in the silent hours of night, disturbing peaceable citizens with the shrieking of a score of fifes. The 17th of March is the day of another anniversary celebration, and on both of these occasions the least interference with the ceremonies on the part of the police would be deemed an outrage on the liberty of men. A score of students, however, return from the theatre singing "Gaudemus," and the police club them. They return home from a dinner in a group and do not sing, and the police club them again. There is no escape from the batons of these officers. A mass meeting of college students in Toronto is talked of, at which it is proposed to discuss several matters common to all college students of Toronto. It is to be hoped that if such a meeting take place, one of the questions discussed will be the right of students to the Queen's highway in common with all other citizens.

FOUR freshmen have been hazed, and fifteen seniors have been bound over by the Council to keep the peace. It is the custom in all colleges for the freshmen to treat the seniors with respect, and to enforce this by *mild remonstrance* or more stringent measures when refused. The usage is at least a general one. If any man be unnecessarily aggravated, especially if it be for the purpose of founding a charge against him, it is unfair, and the right of self-defence is open to him. The question then as to whether the freshmen were or were not provoked into insubordination is the important point in connection with the late disturbance. The seniors claim that on the surmise that a song derogatory to their dignity was to be sung at the open debate, of the words of which they could know nothing, the freshmen banded together and issued a proclamation, setting forth their determination to resist this being carried into effect; and that they (the seniors), on learning this, took upon themselves to prevent the measures proposed by the freshmen. Furthermore, they resolved to punish them for their insubordination. The freshmen state that they rescinded their intention to offer any opposition to the singing of the song some time before the night of debate (the song in itself, sung by College men, was not, we believe, of such a nature as to wound very deeply the feelings of anyone). The Upper Years, presumably, then, upon their determination to prevent the juvenile matriculants from changing their minds, and to punish their insubordination, captured one man at half-past five, another at seven, and two more after the debate, and confined them in the College Residence. These were the leading insurrectionists. It has been stated that the treatment received by the prisoners was barbarous; that some of them were gagged and thrown over a fence; but these statements have been admitted to be grossly exaggerated. At twelve o'clock a trial took place, and sentence was passed to duck the three remaining culprits (one had escaped by tying the sheets together, and letting himself from an upper window on to the corridor roof) in the Taddle, but this order was rescinded, and the only inconvenience they were apparently put to was that they were made to sing the objectionable song to dictation. The aggrieved freshmen next morning sought legal advice, but were turned away from a leading firm with the salutation that they deserved their fate. On petition, an investigation was made by the College Council, and a promise exacted from fifteen seniors that they would not participate in such proceedings. This justice is hardly very binding on any but the pledged fifteen, and, if merited, should have extended to all implicated. The most serious part of the whole affair is the publicity given to it by the press, and the unpleasant consequences that will necessarily follow such an exaggeration and misstatement of facts. "Illegal detention" and "kidnapping" are words that look criminal in print, and are likely to connect themselves with courts of law in the public mind. Blame was at first attached to the Residence, but not more than one-fifth of the participators were of this

party, while the announcement that forty bottles of whiskey were consumed by these forty Residence men—a bottle apiece—is too absurd to want contradiction. Room was refused in the building for holding the trial, and the connection of the Residence men with the whole affair was but a general one. Whether the policy pursued was a just one according to college idea or not, we do not take upon ourselves to decide. If, however, the fairness of undergraduate inquisitions be admitted, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the treatment of the four freshmen in the present instance was not very vindictive.

The following advertisement appears in the *Rock* (London, Eng.): "The Bishop of Huron (London, Ontario, Canada) earnestly appeals for £1,000 a year for five years, to enable him to pay the stipends of a portion of the professional staff of 'Western University,' which will be opened for the reception of students on October 5th next, and publicly inaugurated as soon as the buildings can be made ready. Property in possession of the Senate, and which will be sold during the next five years, will, it is believed, produce a sufficient revenue to meet future payments. The Diocese of Huron contains nearly one-fourth of the population of the Dominion, within whose reach the University will provide a complete education, and specially the means of training a native ministry both among white settlers and red Indians." The above is a curiosity in its way, well worth preserving. It is to be hoped that it is the last appeal to English generosity for the support of Canadian institutions. It would be scarcely fair to point out that the representation contained in the last few lines implies a state of affairs practically non-existent at the present time in Ontario, and we will not inquire how far a theological institution is justified in thus grounding its appeal for aid. What we most object to in all this is its abject air of colonial dependency. Surely it is not too much to say that any institution here, if it be deserving and there be a necessity for it, will receive its proper share of support from the Canadian people. Mendicancy in any shape is displeasing and demoralizing; it needs no second-sight to foresee that an institution founded upon a forced generosity fortunately runs but little danger of achieving success.

THE President of the Debating Society has deviated very far from the beaten path of many of his predecessors, in treating of several important measures for University advancement in his inaugural address. The object most sought after is the enlisting of graduate sympathy in the affairs of the institution, and securing for them a greater numerical and active representation in the managing body. Convocation to-day, as the attendance of but some half dozen members at its last annual meeting shows, is not the energetic association that it should be; and this is no doubt in part due to a want of knowledge of the past history and management of the institution, in the control of which Convocation is allowed to play so unimportant a part. The veil of mystery has heretofore screened the doings of the ruling body from outside interference and criticism, and permitted of sad blundering and of a wholesale waste of a large endowment. MR. MACARA, in 1844, printed at his own expense, so necessary did he think it, a pamphlet account of the maladministration of University property and affairs, while others since then have been loud in their complaints against these devastations; but seemingly the exclusiveness of the Senate has always proved a barrier in the way of reform. MR. KINGSFORD thinks that an elective representation of Convocation—for all graduates are members of Convocation—of some numerical as well as political weight, responsible to that body, inasmuch as they owe their position to it, would be the best means of generalizing the executive. University representation in Parliament, co-education, the founding of Fellowships, of a Professorship in Law, and of a Chair in Constitutional History and Civil Polity, and the expansion of existing College and House accommodation, were among the questions brought forward and urged as necessary, and what must sooner or later have a solution one way or other—all questions which have been before touched upon in these columns.

NOVI.

The Seniors determined beforehand,
That's before J. D. tried to make out
The Rebellion of 1837
To be positive proof, without doubt,
Of the absence of loyalty's presence,
Distinct from a patriot's zeal,
For our Sovereign Empress Victoria,
And Great Britain and Ireland's weal.

That, as afterwards Hannah declared,
The memorial window of glass
Was proof how rebellious marauders
Could be ousled by students, *en masse*—
The Freshies for holding a meeting
And resolving to sing in the hall,
Should be treated by Upper Year dignity
To a supperless calico ball.

Some Seniors fell in with a hunter,
Some grabbed Henderson, burdened with tomes,
Some saw that a duffer was wanted,
Others ardently fought for their homes.
They kidnapped four ringleading freshmen,
And locked them tight up in a room.
How pretty the trio looked seated
In a row on a bed in the gloom !

Sad at heart, by their faces, were some,
Where, oh ! where was the foot-ball reporter ?
That eyeglassical form should have added,
It's width, don't you think it had oughter ?
That slightly attenuate figure,
As broad as the blade of a paddle ;
How nicely that much admired body
Would lengthways fit into the Taddle.

They brought the men out from seclusion,
Tried them all by a jury and judge,
Nine charges were piled up against them,
Which the learned defence couldn't budge ;
He said that the laws of this country
Offered only protection to men,
But how to prove these of this genus
Was beyond the wide grasp of his ken.

The jury returned their verdict
Of guilty on every count,
And the judge, as a sentence, decided
To bathe these three kids in the fount.
Blindfolded, guarded and frightened
These heroes were marched to their fate,
Wishing within that they had not flaunted
Their loud boasting conduct of late.

One said on the way to the Taddle
After leaving the brow of the hill,
Please be very careful of me, sir,
For I seem now to feel very ill.
The judge, after feeling the water,
Then commuted the sentence, to sing
The song to the tune of Litoria,
In the midst of a loud howling ring.

So ended this sitting on Freshies,
This hard-hearted treatment of men,
Which has been writ "simply outrageous"
By a vicious reporter's bad pen.
I'm 'fraid that so long as live Freshies,
No matter what councils may think,
They're apt to be led to the Taddle,
Perhaps past its classic old brink.

FRESHIE.

THE OBJECTIONABLE SONG.

Ye blooming freshman dons his gown,
And walks ye earth with awful frown ;
He sees ye maiden's glances sly,
And rolleth his magnetic eye.

He's brought before ye Mufti's throne
'Mid sulphurous smoke and muffled groan,
'Mid red hot brands and boiling tar,
He scenteth danger from afar.

Ye spikes cut deep, ye race is run,
He rides ye chariot of ye sun,
Ye sounds die 'way, ye ordeals cease,
Ad Initiandos Tirones.

Ye ritual he chaunteth now,
Dread Lucifers attend his vow,
Ye brake is put on Ixion's wheel,
L'Inferno's inmost caverns reel.

As tiny voice from tiniest star,
Or monkish monotone afar,
Ye freshman's shattered accents rise,
Ye mask is lifted from his eyes.

To ye 'Varsity men this tale I speak,
For making men and killing cheek,
Stick up for your formalities,
Ad Initiandos Tirones.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE beautiful refreshing frost has arrived, and the pavements are frictionless, and each one has some sliding remark to make. To come down to facts ; the sidewalk south and east of the University College grounds is one of the neatest models of an inclined plane ; which explains how last Tuesday a meditative youth reflected that life is full of bitter lessons ; the simplest is that one man's fall makes forty men's laughter.

* * *

THE other day a young medical man asked an ancient professor of the healing art permission to submit to his notice the manuscript of a work on the "Origin of Medicine." The ancient consented ; the MS. arrived ; and the initial line thereof was found to run : "Assuredly the first doctor that the world saw must have been Cain." The ancient has got no further.

* * *

I GATHER from the *Bowdoin Orient* that the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity was held at New York, November 2nd and 3rd. After the business proceedings, 'an exceedingly fine banquet was disposed of, followed by the usual toasts, songs, speeches, and social intercourse till the 'wee sma' hours,' when the boys retired feeling that the convention had been a success, and on every side was heard the hope that many, if not all, might meet next year for a repetition of convention duties and pleasures.' The 'fine banquet' (which seems to be an indispensable part of the convention programme) is the insidious moth which is gradually eating up my native horror of the Greek Letter Societies. All our staff appreciate fine banquets.

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I HAVE something more to say about Westminster School. During the English Civil Wars it was loyal in its adherence to the King. In 1642 the Westminster boys successfully defended the Abbey against the attack of Puritan soldiers. A few of the boys had taken the Protector's side ; and after the triumph of the Parliamentary cause, were able to be of service to their old school-fellows. A boy named Glynn had torn the curtain in the schoolroom of Westminster, which separated the under from the upper school. His fate, under Busby's rule, was certain ; but so great was his fear of the impending punishment, that a compassionate friend of the name of Wake took upon himself the blame and the flogging. Years after, Glynn, then a sergeant-at-law and Cromwell's Chief Justice, sat in judgment upon the prisoners taken in Sir John Penruddock's disastrous rising at Salisbury. Among the persons brought before him for trial and sentence he recognized the face of Wake. Gratitude, and that strong bond of school union which once bound together Westminster boys in every part of the world, urged him to make an effort to save his friend. He took horse, rode hastily to London, and in a personal interview, sought and obtained from Cromwell his old school-fellow's pardon.

THE school became the training place of soldiers. The Duke of York used to recommend Westminster as the best place of education for a military career, and the best preparation for the roughness of the army. Roughness and lawlessness went hand in hand. Situated as Westminster is, it has always been difficult to maintain order. Between the natives of Strutton Ground and Westminster boys there has always been a natural antagonism, like that which used to exist between the Oxonian and the bargee. Many and hard fought have been the struggles in which the boys were engaged with the 'skies' (plebeians) in the precincts of Dean's Yard. In this rough discipline, as well as in the playing fields of Eton, numbers of distinguished soldiers were trained, and the Duke of Wellington himself bore witness to 'the high soldierly qualities which old Westminsters invariably displayed.' At one time five out of the eight field-m Marshals had been educated at the school. When the troops embarked for the Crimea, the commander-in-chief, the commanding officers of the cavalry and artillery, and the quartermaster-general, were all old Westminsters.

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NOWHERE were the roughness and hardships for which Westminster School life was famous so noticeable as in College. The feeding and sleeping accommodations was especially bad. No breakfast was provided in the College hall, except beer, and bread and cheese; and the scholars had to resort for that meal to one of the boarding houses. At dinner the boys carved for themselves, and as the joints reached the seniors first, the juniors were often only mocked with the sight of mangled remains. The food, which was insufficient for the mid-day meal, provided the meat supper with which the Queen's scholars were supplied. Thus many of the juniors did not taste meat once in the day. The undergraduates in University College Residence have not got quite to this stage yet. The whole forty boys slept in public in the roughest of beds in the big dormitory, which was infested with rats and bitterly cold, since the broken windows were often left un mended during the term. The same room in which they slept by night was their only refuge by the day. The building affords no accommodation for servants. 'College John' and his assistants knew well that their neglected duties would be thrown upon the juniors, who were thus compelled to perform numerous offices of a degrading and menial character. The boy who heads the list of the successful candidates for a place on the foundation is called the 'liberty boy,' and is exempt from fagging. The words with which he was emancipated, *Esto liber, ceteri servi*, were ominous of the servitude that awaited his less fortunate companions.

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PROFESSOR PROCTOR—cheery soul—thinks the world will last fifty million years longer, which at the price of zoedone, is about as long as most of us expect to live. Such an opinion is a pleasing certificate of the excellent manner in which the world was made.

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ARGUMENT in favor of Western University! The following is a notice which was posted up in a township a few miles out of London, Ont.: "Publick Notiss that a gobe (job) will be leet at the chees factory on Saturday the 9 of apirl at 2 oclock for the purpose of furnishing a pump and loogs to carey the Way from the factory to the Way tanks and moven the old tanks to a sirtain plase moor convent and Roofen the tanks and builden a plat form hie a nofe (high enough) to carey the way from the pump to the Wagons —
— — —, Sectuary."

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In a leading article in the *Standard* (London, England), the writer remarks that thirty or forty years ago it used to be taken for granted that if a man had a university degree, and was a gentleman, he could command employment. Times have changed since then, and we know that a university degree now qualifies a man for little more than a schoolmastership.

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TRULY, I must retire betimes from the Firm. To be connected with a paper of a university in which "miscreants" are allowed to carry on "disgraceful" doings is beyond all sufferance. What crimes can equal the horrible enormities perpetrated last week on the University College grounds? That four freshies should have been captured, detained for a whole evening, tried, sentenced, obliged to walk three hundred yards on their own legs, and then, to crown all, set free without any further molestation, is enough to put the country in a blaze of indignation from the confines of the Dominion to the capital. Speaking of the capital, there is no man so well calculated to give tone to a paper as he who has passed the apprenticeship of an Ottawa correspondent. It's a magnificent training. At the beginning the aspiring journalist may be as sleepy as an owl, but in a few months his sharpness will bear comparison with the hawk. Even if he is devoid of culture and with little education, it does not necessarily follow that he can have only a crude idea of university life. Of course not.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

UNIVERSITY NEWS. The *Dalhousie Gazette* is the oldest college journal of Canada, having been established in the winter of 1868-69.

Dalhousie College, of Halifax, has 82 students, of whom 26 are freshmen.

It appears that at Bowdoin College, Maine, the terpsichorean art is on the curriculum. The *Orient* announces that twenty-six couples take the dancing lectures, and that quite a number more have applied for admission, but cannot be accommodated.

The *Harvard Advocate* recently had some very appropriate remarks on the advantages of meetings of all classes of students of a college at times. The writer concludes: "I may add that institutions where the students cease to meet together as one, soon cease to be colleges. The *con* of *collegium* dies out of them. They become shops for teaching specialties, but the sympathy and common life which makes a college a college abandons any institution which abandons the word or the idea 'together.'"

The *Illini* believes in a student being somewhat humble, and tries to disabuse the freshman of soaring into the heavens before he has learned to tread on earth. The student is not a practical man, and he is led astray by mere words. "He is peculiarly susceptible to false notions of life. From the time he enters college to the last commencement when he comes out a graduate, he hears and indulges in expressions involving such bewildering ideas as are couched in the following phrases: 'Influences that make nations,' 'Power of education,' 'Leaders in society,' 'The need for educated men,' 'American citizenship,' and a host of others innumerable. In this atmosphere he inhales a sort of laughing gas that is most delightful to indulge in for the few short hours of school life, and becomes bewitched with the idea that he has reached a kind of upper atmosphere, that his powers are expanding, his mind becoming analytical, his senses sharp and scrutinizing, and that he is becoming 'educated.' Sometimes he gets over that notion as he ought to. It is the sweat that new grain must go through before it will make good flour. If it never gets through the sweat, it never makes good flour."

In Philadelphia a new club called the University has recently been chartered. College graduates only are admitted.

Monmouth seniors have voted 11 to 7 against plug hats.

We read in some of our American exchanges about clubs being formed by students, for the purpose of reducing the cost of living at College. "Board can be had in clubs from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a week," says one. Will some of our exchanges kindly describe such a club if they know of one. Toronto has a thousand students, and we have not heard of such an institution.

The system of instruction by correspondence, which was originated at Cambridge, seems to have been greatly developed and extended under the auspices of the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women. The work of this Association is threefold: 1. Certain yearly courses of lectures in the University building by University professors. 2. Tutorial classes in the rooms of the Association. 3. Correspondence classes. The object of the latter is to prepare candidates for the Local Examination, and the examination for the Higher Certificate of the Glasgow University, and to assist the private study of such as are desirous of continuing their education, but are prevented by residence at a distance, or occupation during the day, from attending lectures or receiving oral instruction. The Classes are also open to young men, and are now very large, numbering adherents not only in Scotland and England, but also in the Colonies and India. They are conducted by men eminent in the special departments they teach, graduates in high honors of Scotch and English Universities. All the correspondence passes through the hands of the Hon. Sec., Miss J. S. Macarthur, 4 Buckingham Street, Hillhead, Glasgow. We congratulate the Association upon the comprehensiveness of its prospectus, which includes most of the branches of a liberal education, from *Common Subjects* to Greek, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Higher Mathematics, and several of the Physical Sciences. The Classes open early in November each year.

OXFORD.—Mr. Shirley has been elected to the Wardenship of Wadham College. A man of great energy, he may succeed in reviving the fame of Wadham, which has considerably waned since it sent forth such men as Dr. Congreve, Dr. Bridges, Mr. F. Harrison, and Professor Beesley.

The Mastership of University College has not yet been filled. Advances have been made to Mr. Goldwin Smith, which he has declined. Opinion in Oxford points to the Rev. J. F. Bright, Tutor and Dean of the College.

The will of J. A. Lowell, of Boston, directs his trustees to pay to Harvard College \$20,000 for the Botanic Garden, and \$20,000 for the library.

In the will of C. H. Northam, of Hartford, Conn., the public bequests included, in addition to \$40,000 recently given to Northam Hall, at Trinity College, Hartford, \$75,000 to the general fund of the college, and \$50,000 for the endowment of a professorship.

COLLEGE NEWS. What about the Modern Language Association that was recently mooted by some students of University College? A German literary society has been organized in the University of Wisconsin, with the motto of "Vorwaerts." The aim of the society is "to acquire a better knowledge of the German language; to exercise ourselves in this language by means of debates, declamations, essays, etc."

Wm. H. Huston, B.A., who was disqualified from taking the Gilchrist Scholarship of this year by his being three days too old, has prevailed upon the authorities at Pickering College to place the study of phonography on the curriculum. The subject is taught free, and Mr. Huston has now a class of twenty-five students.

What should be done to the *Globe* reporter who drew so strongly on his vicious imagination the other day and wantonly libelled the College and the students? He said, among other villanies, that forty bottles of whiskey were brought into the College Residence on Friday last! And what should be done to the man who prompted these base assertions? Verily, the twin black-mailers should be tried in earnest; taken to the pond and dipped therein—dipped thoroughly, head and foot. There is no doubt about this in the minds of anyone.

A meeting of the Natural Science Association will be held on Wednesday next, when Mr. Geo. Acheson, B.A., will read a paper on "Crystallographic Notation," and Mr. J. W. Mustard a paper on "The Extent of Popular Knowledge of Science." An election will be held to fill the office of 1st Vice-President, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. P. McMurrich, B.A. The candidates for the office are, Messrs. Geo. Acheson, B.A.; J. W. Patterson, M.A., and A. McGill, B.A.

'VARSITY MEN. Mr. C. Donovan, B.A., '80, is publisher of an Irish Catholic Monthly, called *The Harp*. The paper is published at Hamilton, in which city Mr. Donovan is head master of the Separate Schools.

Mr. McCallum, '80, Silver Medallist in Science, and now assistant master in the Cornwall High School, has had to suspend his duties for some days through ill health.

Mr. Frederick Eyre Sullivan, who went home to Brantford a few days ago suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, has since died.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered to the University College Literary and Scientific Society,
18th November, 1881.

When I accepted the office of President of this Society, I was impelled to do so by a wish to aid, so far as lay in my power, in the advancement of University and College interests. There has for some time past been a struggle going on to enlist more heartily in the service of the University the energies of her graduates. It has been felt by many of us that there has not been that active support given by her sons which our Alma Mater requires, and we have been anxious to see this apathy removed. Among other reasons for such a state of things, is an almost entire want of knowledge among university men of the past and present condition of the University, and it is not easy, without some research, to ascertain the facts. With the intention of helping to supply this deficiency, and in the conviction that this knowledge is necessary for the intelligent discussion of University questions, it is my intention this evening to review briefly the history of the University—to state to you its origin, its struggles, its progress, and its potentialities for the future. In some respects it is not a pleasant story, but it will afford the opportunity for suggestions for the future, and we may learn from it some useful lessons. The recital, naturally, will have a more special interest for University men, but it is also of direct importance to the general public, and the ladies and gentlemen unconnected with the establishment who are here this evening will hear a chapter in their country's history which they have probably never heard. They will perhaps also perceive that the difficulties which agitate us now bear in their solution directly upon the happiness and welfare of our common country, and not merely of one isolated educational establishment. The University of Toronto, as you are probably aware, is the lineal descendant of the University of King's College, at York, in Upper Canada. These names take us back about fifty years, to the

period when what is now Ontario, with a population of two millions, was Upper Canada, with a population under two hundred thousand, or about one-tenth of what it now is; when Toronto was York—then as now, muddy—with a population of a little over two thousand as against a hundred thousand; that is, Toronto had then about the population of any of our moderate sized villages. The old generation of U.E. Loyalists had not passed away. The glories of Lundy's Lane, and Chrysler's Farm, and Chateauguay were fresh in their minds—the union of Church and State was part of their creed; those who had control of the Government had all the old-fashioned ideas of loyalty, religion and duty ingrained in their very nature. Although, to our modern ideas, somewhat narrow in their opinions, they were true and honest to the core. Peace to their Manes! When the crisis comes, when the freedom of our native land is attacked, may we be found as ready as they to defend its soil, and display for our country the same heroic devotion as they did.

From the commencement of the history of the Province repeated efforts were made towards the establishment of a university in Upper Canada. These efforts fell through chiefly owing to the sparse population of the country; but at last, in 1828, a Royal Charter was obtained from George IV. which established King's College. Bishop Strachan had been sent to England in 1826, and had remained there in consultation with the members of the Government and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the result was that a charter was granted which was declared to be "not only the most open charter for a university that had ever been granted, but the most liberal that could be framed on constitutional principles, and His Majesty's Government declared that in passing it they had gone to the utmost limits of concession."

By this liberal charter it was ordained that the then Bishop of Quebec, and after him any future Bishop of York, should be Visitor. That the Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government, should be Chancellor. The President was required to be a clergyman in holy orders of the Church of England. The Rev. Dr. Strachan, Archdeacon of York (afterwards Bishop of Toronto), was to be the first President, and it was declared that the Archdeacon of York should by virtue of his office be at all times President.

The College Council was to consist of the Chancellor and President and seven Professors, all the latter to be members of the Church of England, and required to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles—any person temporarily a member of the Council was also required to sign the Thirty-Nine Articles. Five members of the Council were to be a quorum; and it is curious to notice that although our present Senate is greatly more numerous, this number five is still all that is required for a quorum. All statutes, rules and ordinances were declared entirely subject to the approval of the Visitor, and if he objected to them they were void.

The College was granted University powers, and it was provided that no religious test should be required from scholars or graduates.

Finally, a convocation of graduates was provided for, to consist of all graduates who paid twenty shillings sterling annually for the support of the College.

The date of this charter was the 15th day of March, 1828.

Bishop Strachan brought out his charter. The Chancellor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, formed a College Council. An endowment of lands within the Province was secured by patent to the College, and everything might have been supposed to have been satisfactorily arranged. But no. Certain sturdy members of the Legislative Assembly actually presumed to think that the charter was not liberal, and war broke out. Sir Peregrine Maitland seems to have been anxious for the establishment of the University, but was transferred to Nova Scotia before he could do anything. Sir John Colborne, who succeeded him, declared that not one stone should be laid upon another until the charter was altered. He however founded Upper Canada College, and deserves our thanks for that good service. But as to the University, nothing was done about the matter until the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot in 1842. Meantime, in 1832, the Council had been asked to surrender their charter, but without success. In 1837 the charter had been amended by the Legislature; but nothing had been done practically as I have stated until the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot. He laid the foundation stone of the old University building 23rd April, 1842; and on the 8th June, 1843, King's College was opened for the work of instruction. Very curious it is to read the account of the doings of those two days. Latin addresses, special prayers, sacred music, Latin inscriptions, a Latin Ode, Greek Anacreontics, mixed up with the First Incorporated Dragoons, furnished the local scribe of the "Church newspaper" with a splendid opportunity for fine writing, and he used it.

The ceremony of opening the institution also gave the lamented Bishop Strachan an occasion to declare his adherence to Church principles, and to state that "the infidel attempt, called the London University, had signally failed, as all such godless imitations of Babel ever must." We suppose the men of forty years from now will look upon

our weaknesses with the same cynical pity that we give to the errors of those who have preceded ourselves. Truly,

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

But it would not be fair to omit to pay our tribute to the honest zeal for learning which influenced the Bishop and those who acted with him; and if we had the same class of men now, with the same pluck, energy and determination in educational matters, it would be better for us.

The question at issue between the Council and their opponents was the same as was involved in that respecting the Clergy Reserves, and in that as people, even if they had the misfortune to be Presbyterians or Methodists, had a right to education and prized its advantages, they could not wait until the close Church party was routed. Were they to see their children and young men grow up in ignorance until it pleased the Bishop and his advisers to become liberal? They formed establishments of their own, and from that cause the University of Toronto suffers at this day.

The College thus inaugurated went into operation, and ever since—now forty years—has pursued its course of implanting the seeds of knowledge in the minds of ingenuous youth. During that time the College and University have had many vicissitudes, and I shall now briefly trace them. Its first introduction to the public in an unpleasant shape was six years after its work began. In 1848 a statute of the University was passed appointing Jno. Wetenhall, M.P.P., Dr. Workman, and Mr. Justice Burns, commissioners to investigate its affairs. The Commission recited that a belief in the existence of an unsatisfactory state of the financial affairs of the institution had gained ground with the public, which it was hoped inquiry would remove, and for that purpose the Commission was issued. The final Report of the Commissioners was dated 7th August, 1848, but it contains statistics up to the end of 1850. With its appendices, it makes a book of over three hundred and fifty pages, and the work of the Commission was evidently thoroughly done. A thorough investigation was made of the whole of the accounts from 1829 to 1850, and they were made out as fully as could be done with imperfect material. The investigation was divided into two periods—the first ran from January, 1829, to July, 1839; and the second, from the latter date to January, 1850. The general character of the proceedings during the first period may be described as a struggle by the Council to keep their affairs from being investigated by the public; and the result of an investigation was the discovery of a large indebtedness of one officer. It appeared that the management of the endowment had been scandalous—no rent-roll—no account kept of purchase money—fifty thousand acres in danger of immediate loss. Everything had been left to the Bursar, and chaos and confusion reigned supreme.

The next period of eleven years, namely, to January, 1850, was marked chiefly by a continued reckless sale of the endowment. The original grant had been over 225,000 acres, reduced by various causes to over 223,000 acres. Besides this grant of land, £1,000 per annum was paid for some time by the country into the exchequer of the University. Moreover, much of the land was leased, and rents could have been collected. Consider what a splendid endowment was there given to King's College. Of the 223,000 acres, over 195,000, or almost nine-tenths were in the heart of Ontario—lands now worth almost any amount. Had the College wished to pick out its own property, a better choice could not have been made. Well might the Commissioners say, "Never in any age or country was so princely a domain dedicated to the great purpose of education." Where is it now? Gone!

In 1839, a prior and more private investigation had been made at the instance of Sir George Arthur, and then enough had been discovered to call for immediate reform. It was found in that year that almost a hundred thousand acres had been sold—that is, in eleven years from 1828, the year of foundation. There was a capital of £90,000 in hand which was the proceeds of almost 100,000 acres. This sum, with the rent roll carefully handled, although far short of what ought to have been in hand, was sufficient to provide for the wants of the College. The endowment could have been kept intact until good prices were obtained. But what was the fact.

By the end of 1850, the total annual expenditure had exceeded the total annual income by \$76,000, which of course had to be met from capital.

The total number of acres sold had increased to 134,000, the number of acres unsold had diminished to 88,000, or 40,000 acres less than in 1839; and this 88,000 acres included 50,000 imperilled by neglect to enforce the rights of the University.

The Commissioners found the system of investments as eccentric as the sales, and some scandalous dealings were unearthed by them. Some of the charges as part of the management were also curious; for instance, £430 was paid for a wooden model sent out from London as a representation of the future buildings, and these buildings were never

erected. Altogether, the Commissioners found that the whole system of the accounts was bad; the expenditure was more than the income; the endowment was being recklessly flung away; speculation had been rampant, and everything in the financial aspect of the concern displayed gross carelessness and inefficiency. Their closing words were: "Under a continuance of such mismanagement, it is obvious that in course of some years the capital must be seriously decreased, and the institution reduced to a state of comparative fiscal weakness."

We would think that with this warning before them the governing body of the University would have learned a lesson. Once more, what are the facts? I do not wish to weary you with figures, and all I shall say is this: Since 1850 there have been thirty years. Taking the first ten years, to 1860, there were \$11,000 more spent than received; from 1860 to 1870 the payments were more than the receipts by \$19,000; from 1870 to 1880 the account has, I am glad to say, been on the right side about \$20,000; but the general result may be stated, that the income of the University is where it was twenty years ago. And now, how does the endowment stand? Have we any source from which we can expect to get more income? The lands owned in the Queen's Park by the University, it should be remembered, were not part of the endowment; they were a purchase by the University years ago, and furnish a rental. But as to the endowment. The balance on the right side has been dearly purchased. The endowment now consists of only about 3,000 acres, mostly of little value; also town lots in Port Hope and elsewhere, about one hundred and eighty-seven acres; and some town lots in Toronto, at present leased for \$600 a year; and—*oh, lame and impotent conclusion!*—"230 acres sold for taxes years ago—130 under water."

This pitiful exhibit—three thousand acres of bad land—is the remains in forty years of two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. Surely never was such an estate so recklessly squandered.

What we have to show for it now is not a million dollars of capital, a building which cost four hundred thousand dollars, and a story which may teach posterity a lesson, but which can never be retraced.

I have hastened over the financial portion of the history of the University because figures are ever dry, and I wished to point out briefly the main features of the tale. Like a poor wretch who has to make up his accounts and cannot tell exactly how he spent the money, but finds that he has only so much left, and, cudgel his brains how he may, it all comes down to the fact of what he has on hand, so with this side of the story; we find the money gone, the lands sold, the rent roll diminished, and the poor gentleman's estate has vanished.

We will now turn to another aspect of this history, that of the successive changes in the constitution of the establishment. The exclusively Church College of Dr. Strachan, as formed by the Charter of 1828, received its first legislative shock in 1837, when, you may remember I stated, an Act was passed by the Legislature of the Province of Upper Canada. This Act declared:

First. That the Judges of the Court of King's Bench should be Visitors, and not the Bishop.

Second. That the President need not be a clergyman.

Third. That the members of the Council should be twelve; the two Speakers, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, to be four, and the remainder to be professors.

Fourth. No member of the College Council or professor of the University required to belong to the Church of England.

Fifth. No religious test required of students. Provisions were also made for incorporating Upper Canada College with the University of King's College.

In his address on the opening of King's College, 8th June, 1843, Bishop Strachan alluded to this Act in these words: "The alterations introduced relate to the governing power, the removing of tests and qualifications, except a belief in the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The sovereign continues founder and patron of the University; its endowment remains, and those privileges which distinguish a royal from a provincial university, privileges which extend through the British Empire and its dependencies. The principle of unity has indeed been broken; but if the College be hereafter left alone, I feel assured that it will soon diffuse the most precious benefits over the Province."

But the College was anything but left alone. In that very year, 1843, a bill was presented to the Legislature, asking for the separation of the Collegiate and University functions of the College at Toronto, and to alter its constitution. This bill was not proceeded with. In 1844 a bill was presented to erect a university by the name of the University of Upper Canada, but was never passed. The same thing happened in every session until 1849. On each occasion the Bishop and College Council made a fight for it. I will not describe the various changes. Suffice to say, that countless petitions were poured into the Legislature, and many heroic battles fought. At last, in 1852, the University of

Toronto was established—King's College became University College—and a new era began. The Bishop in disgust founded Trinity College, and so another religious body set up for itself.

The year 1861 was rendered memorable by the issue of a second Commission to inquire into University and College matters. The Commissioners were Mr. James Patton, of Toronto; Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg; and Mr. John Paton, of Kingston. Their report carries the statistics down to 1862, and information since that date must be looked for in the Ontario Sessional Papers. The Commissioners reported fully. They made more than a formal inquiry, and investigated the whole state of the condition and management of the University and College. They found very much the same state of matters as the other Commission, and reported that in their opinion the University had lost over \$39,000 a year. They pointed out that the diminution had arisen from an expenditure of over \$300,000 on the University buildings, and over \$65,000 on the library and museum. They criticized *these* expenditures, but who will regret them? Certainly no man who wanders over this beautiful building, even if only as a casual visitor. How will those defend it who have spent many happy days here, and learned to love every room and passage and hall.

The main feature of the report was a suggestion for a scheme of affiliation, but it seems to have been treated as an attack on University College, and nothing was ever done about it. Shortly after the report was presented in 1863, public attention was turned to Confederation, and interest having been turned in that and other channels, the public has never since paid much attention to the matter. In 1876 a new Act was passed, and that Act, with the Act of 1852, being consolidated in the Revised Statutes and amended by Act of 1880, forms our present constitution.

I have now briefly traced our history to the present time; and my next subject is to explain to you in few words our present arrangements and circumstances.

The University of Toronto, then, is a corporation composed as follows:

1. *The Chancellor.* He is elected by the graduates, and holds office for three years.
2. *The Vice-Chancellor.* He is elected by the Senate, and holds office for two years.
3. *The Senate.* Twenty-four in number; fifteen elected by Convocation, and nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and also certain *ex officio* members.
4. *Convocation.* Composed of all graduates of the University.

The Senate has the management of the concerns of the Institution; is, in fact, the Executive. Convocation is at present a rather nebulous consulting body. It is expressly prohibited from any interference with or control over the University. Many of us object to this arrangement very strongly. With regard to our circumstances, you have heard how the endowment stands. The annual income is now about \$64,000, and the charges about \$60,000. The amount invested on the 30th June, 1879, was \$871,000; and we have nowhere else to go for money.

University College is by many confused with the University of Toronto, but it is totally distinct from it. The College teaches; the University confers degrees. They occupy the same building, and in times past were practically identical; but they are not so in theory, and should not be in practice.

Formerly the Bursar in his statements used to distinguish what had been paid for the University, as distinguished from University College; now he does not. No doubt it is quite satisfactory to somebody; it may be known to a favored few; but the general public and the graduates know nothing about this matter, or, in fact, any matter connected with the University and College. This state of things is not as it should be.

The history I have narrated shows a constant struggle from the beginning, on the part of the University authorities, to keep their proceedings private. At first it was to be a Church establishment; then when that preserve was broken into, the Council of King's College kept their light under a bushel; then came the division into the University of Toronto and University College, Toronto; and from that time to the present everything has been wrapped in gloom; everything has been mystery. Wherever there is mystery there is something wrong. This policy of mystery and secrecy has been a failure. It has lost us our endowment; it has caused the rise of rival institutions which should have been sisters. It has caused our graduates to lose all connection with our *alma mater*. It benumbs their affections; it dries up the fountain of their liberality; it chills their sympathies; it deprives the University of its main prop and support; it alienates the public; it affords opportunity for backstairs influence—for canvassing, for rings, and for cliques. Is it not time that such a policy should cease?

When there was a large endowment and a possible large surplus of income, there may have been some reason for the secrecy observed by the University authorities, and for the opposition raised by other aca-

demical institutions to University College. But now that state of things exists no longer. The question can fairly be put to Ontario—Is it worth our while to subsidize a central university, and the colleges which affiliated themselves to that university; if we do, what object would we gain?

All the benefits of such a system have been pointed out over and over again, and I will not repeat them to you now. But this is not the only question we have to deal with. The ladies seem anxious to be tortured by logic and mathematics, and biology, and other abstruse matters. Why should they not have the privilege of learning all these things if they like?

A class of graduates is coming to the front among us, who would like to follow up their subjects after they take their degrees. Why should not they have an opportunity of doing so?

We have no Professorship of Law—in fact, it is forbidden; no Chair of Constitutional History and Civil Polity. Our scholarships are too small; we have not a single fellowship. We need a larger Convocation Hall, a larger Examination Room, a larger Residence for the College. All these things demand money. What I read from the history I have recounted to you is this: The policy of mystery having failed, abandon it; throw open the doors of the Senate to the graduates; elect more of them annually; shorten the term; re-elect good men; weed out the useless members; see that affiliated colleges get fair representation; finally, let country members of the Senate be paid at all events some portion of their expenses when they attend meetings. What, ladies and gentlemen, would be the result? The University of Toronto would be a power in Ontario. Why should not the genius, the learning, the scholarship of the Province be represented in the Legislature, and who so fit as the member for the University of Ontario. The public would willingly bear the additional cost of maintaining a central university. All local colleges affiliated would be paid, partly fixed aid, partly in proportion to results. Then we would have a system suited to the wealth and intelligence of our community, and capable of infinite expansion.

And why do we urge this? Why do we wish for education to be thoroughly spread over our land? Why do we agitate for the expenditure of further means to carry out our projects? I will tell you why. Because we believe that education makes a man a better soldier, a better lawgiver, a better subject and citizen. Who gets the highest military commands? the scientific soldier. Who has the widest grasp of law? the well-read lawyer. Who can best defend sacred truth? the trained divine. Who is the most honest and ablest statesman? the man who has had his intellect trained by precept and practice. We believe that a man fights better, makes love better, is a better man of business, the more educated he is. And then, in that private inner life, which is the best part of a man's existence, consider what happiness we can attain to, what friends we make. Where can you find such joy, such laughter, such comfort, consolation, sympathy, instruction, admonition (apart from sacred things), as in the blind Homer, the noble Æschylus, the pungent Aristophanes, the guileless Herodotus? What lessons we learn from Horace; what charm we see in Virgil. How Livy's tales enchant us. How we compare Tacitus and Thucydides, Caesar and Xenophon. Behold the mathematician! how he minds his p's and q's. See the metaphysician! how he revels in Kant. The linguist grasps hands across the chasm of time with the eloquent Bossuet, the pleasure-giving Molière, the vehement Racine. He shudders before the genius of Goethe; he thrills as he reads in the pages of Schiller of the fate of poor Joan of Arc, of unhappy Mary Stuart; and in our own English—yes, thank God, our own English, whatever erratic professors may say—we reverence the mightiest of all human intellects—William Shakespeare; we adore with Milton, we sneer with Pope; we weep with Goldsmith, we walk about London with Dr. Johnson; we visit Olney with Cowper, we see witches and warlocks with Burns, we tread our native heath with Scott; we indulge in "Love's young dream" with Moore; our heart glows with Campbell, and we charge among the Six Hundred with Tennyson.

What a glorious thought. To mix with such men on even terms—to share their ideas, watch their lives, to get the inspiration of their mighty minds. This world has much trouble, much sorrow, much pain, but among it all, we have somewhere where we can turn for comfort and rest. I speak not of higher things, which are above all mundane things; but leaving them on one side, I would bear my humble testimony to the fact, that he who goes through the golden gate of knowledge traverses such realms of fancy as can never be met in this prosaic life. In my limited reading I have never met with a more just description than that of Cicero in his speech for Archias, where he says: *Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque ætatum omnium neque locorum. Hæc studia adolescentiam agunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent; delectant domi non impediunt foris—pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.* These words mean: "Other things belong neither to all time, nor all ages, nor all men. Learning educates youth, delights old age,

adorns prosperity, affords refuge and solace in adversity. It delights us at home, it hinders not in active life; it is with us in our dreams, it is with us in our journeys, and we luxuriate in it in our days of relaxation."

We believe these words to be true. In our humble way we are striving to attain the goal of learning. We love it for its own sake, confident that, once gained, the prize will compensate for all the toil, all the labor, and all the pains involved to gain it.

R. E. KINGSFORD.

VARSIITY SPORT.

KNOX will not send a foot-ball team to the tournament to-morrow.

BETWEEN twenty and thirty men are trying for the vacant position on the Princeton foot-ball team.

AN Association Foot-ball Match was played on the College lawn last Thursday (Nov. 17), between Whitby High School and Toronto University Clubs; the former club being captained by our old friend, Mr. C. McGillivray, B.A., of '80. The University team was composed as follows: goal, Morin; backs, Broadfoot and Balderson; half-backs, McKay and Donald; forwards, Hughes, Creelman, Haig, Irving, Palmer, and Elliot. Play during the first "half" was very lively; the ball flying all over the field, and both goals being several times in danger. At last Cross made a good run for Whitby, found no backs or half-backs in his way, and kicked an easy goal. Shortly after the "half-time" was called. When the ball was in play near the Whitby goal, McKay ran forward, and with a long kick scored a goal for the 'Varsity. From this to the end the ball was kept almost steadily in the vicinity of the Whitby goal, Palmer brilliantly displaying his remarkable dribbling powers; the latter, about ten minutes before the end of the game, carried the ball forward almost to the goal line, and kicked to centre to Creelman, who kicked through goal. Whitby claimed "foul," which, on appeal to the referee, was granted, and "no goal" was declared. No further advantage was gained by either side, and the match was thus decided a draw.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—It seems to me a mistake on the part of University men to crowd so much about the doors of Convocation Hall, as many of them did last Friday night. It may be kindly meant—a sort of rough-and-ready way of welcoming their lady visitants, perhaps; but I doubt very much if it is fully appreciated. Gowns are no such rarity now that every lady necessarily feels flattered at the idea of being ogled by fifty pairs of eyes, simply because their owners happen to wear that interesting appendage. And the crowding upon ladies so closely as to leave only a very, very narrow passage for them to pass in by, would be reckoned an ill-bred rudeness if committed by the members of an Orange lodge; why less so if committed by University students? Modest girls like to feel that some distinction is made between them and common girls of the street, in the treatment meted out to both by those who call themselves gentlemen; and allow me to say that such deliberate staring of them out of countenance, and crowding in on them, as they too frequently meet with at University public debates, is an amount of distinction in treatment which their self-respect forbids them to appreciate. And then, again, if Freshmen and Sophomores, &c., will quarrel and dispute, let them keep it to themselves. The general public is in no way interested in the treatment of their linen, dirty or otherwise. It is impertinence to force their petty squabbles on the attention of their invited guests, as was done last Friday night; and it is boorish ignorance as well.

I am, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

A GRADUATE AND SUBSCRIBER.

NOTICE.

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